

# Candy Bar Gazebo

Issue 28, Fall, 1990

(including gum)

A Treat To Read



Almost Twins! (see page 2)



## ALMOST TWINS!

What's that on the left on the front page? None other than Sarah Stein Kerr, daughter of Jane Stein Kerr. And on the right? Well, you'll have to read Teresa Finer's column on page 4 to find out. But here's a hint - the ball on the right is made of one long string of little pieces of connected paper.

\*\*\*\*\*

### PEANUTS

Peanuts originated in South America about 3,500 years ago. They were brought to Spain by 17th century explorers. From there the peanut made its way to Africa, and in the 18th century African slaves brought the peanut to the United States.

The peanut is not a nut, and it, along with the Brazil nut, coconut, and the pistachio are not classified as a nut by botanists. They are simply dried fruits or seeds having a hard covering. Peanuts are a legume similar to beans and peas and develop underground. Peanuts contain no cholesterol, but do contain lots of nutrition and also their share of calories.

Peanuts are referred to as "goober peas" in the south, and during the Civil War, confederate troops ate goober peas when they were low on other food. When the war ended, returning veterans sang,

Sitting by the roadside on a summer day,  
Chatting with my messmates, passing time away,  
Lying in the shadow underneath the trees,  
Goodness how delicious, eating goober peas!

Peanuts are a favorite in candy bars made in the United States, although not favored in bars elsewhere in the world. Also, the peanut is favored as a spread in the United States, and debuted as a bread spread in 1890. Patents for peanut grinding machines were issued several years later. One source says a St. Louis doctor was the first to use peanut butter as a nutritious protein substitute for his elderly patients whose teeth were so poor they could not eat meat. Today peanut butter is a hands-on favorite in North America, but in other parts of the world a spread made from ground-up hazelnuts is favored.

(Some of the above information was taken from an article on the peanut that appeared in Philip Morris magazine, April, 1990.)

\*\*\*\*\*

Candy Bar Gazebo is published quarterly by \* Editor -- Ray Broekel  
Ray Broekel. Publication of articles there- \* Copy Editor -- Peg Broekel  
in dependent on approval of the editor and \* English correspondent,  
availability of space. No paid advertising \* Harry Levene  
is taken. \*

Text copyright © by Ray Broekel, 1990. All \* Czechoslovakian correspon-  
illustrations, unless otherwise credited, \* dent, Stanislav Kramsky  
from Ray Broekel Memorabilia collection. \* Columnists - -

Subscription rate - U.S. \$15.00 per year. \* Nate Sloane, Teresa Finer  
Foreign, \$23.00 per year. \* \*\*\*\*\*

Back issues of Candy Bar Gazebo, if not out \*  
of print, available at \$5.00 each. Rates \*  
for more copies available on request. \*

Send all correspondence to: Ray Broekel, \*  
Six Edge Street, Ipswich, Massachusetts \*  
01938. Phone (508) 356-4191 \*

A TREAT

TO READ



(Concluded from previous issue.) While under the control of W.R.Grace, Leaf had out one bubble gum named Hippy Tattoos. Tatoo transfers were packed in each gum wrapper. And the TV shows of the 1960s were also featured on packs of Leaf Bubble Gum. Such shows as Star Trek, The Munsters, The Untouchables, Spook Theatre, Son of Spook Theatre, and Garrison's Gorillas were featured in packs containing not only bubble gum, but packs of cards featuring the given shows. The Untouchables didn't have cards, but had small comic books inside the wrappers. A non-TV bubble gum packet was the Flags of all Nations with a flag stick-on included in each pack. The beauty of all these gum items is that they all sold for 5¢!



\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

\*\*\*\*\*

#### OLD GUM NEWS TADBITS

In the early 1970s Wrigley put out a PlenTpak of Big Red Chewing Gum that contained 17 sticks.

Back in 1933 the Dietz Gum Co (Leaf), came out with Presidents Gum. It was a penny gum, and wrapped with each piece of gum was a piece of stage money in denominations from one to one million dollars. Each greenback carried a picture of a president of the United States with a brief history during that president's administration on the reverse side.



In the same year The Pulver Co., Rochester, NY, marketed Yellow Kid Gum in a Big Bubble Prize package. The gum was wrapped in printed cellophane.



## THE GUM CHAIN THAT ATE MINNESOTA

Back in the 1970s the Clark Gum Company put out a little publication, How To Create Gum Wrapper Sculpture. The brochure explained how to make animals and other clever designs by folding gum wrappers into a chain. But what Clark didn't tell you was what to do when the chain kept growing...and growing...and growing. Can you imagine one continuous gum chain that would be just short of a mile - 4,950 feet long? Meet its creator, Jane Stein Kerr.

Jane began folding chewing gum wrappers in 1968 when she was in the fourth grade in St. Louis, Missouri. Ever since the chain was more than a few feet long, it has been rolled into a ball. As she folded and rolled, Jane marked the chain's progress. By November, 1969, the chain had grown to 88 feet, and by New Year's, 1971, it was 135 feet. At high school graduation in 1976, the chain had grown to 3,835 feet.

After graduation, Jane thought she might take a leave of absence from gum wrappers - she hesitated showing up at the University of Michigan with an overstuffed laundry bag housing an oversized gum wrapper chain. But Jane found herself once more folding gum wrappers while studying and after Thanksgiving, the chain was on its way to Ann Arbor. By the time she graduated four years later, the chain was 4,230 feet.



For a long time, the publishers of Guinness Book of World Records had unofficially acknowledged to Jane that she had the longest chain, but were unwilling to make this addition to their records formally. In 1985, in hopes that she might persuade them otherwise, Jane decided to unroll the chain for an "official" measurement. Sponsored by a local radio station and filmed by several TV stations, Jane and her husband spent hours unrolling (and rerolling) the chain at the Hubert H. Humphrey Metrodome in St. Paul, Minnesota. As she unrolled, Jane read aloud old messages she'd folded in with Morse Code. Deep love notes such as "I like Brad": political commentary, including the winner of each presidential election on a red, white, and blue gum wrapper background; all the big personal events - New Year's birthdays, and finally her wedding on a background of red and white wrappers. In between events, the chain is a patchwork quilt of wrappers- Wrigley's Juicy Fruit, Clark's Teaberry, Adam's Sour Cherry, Beechnut Fruit Stripe - all folded together randomly, depending on the popular flavor of the time.

Jane shipped a video of the event to Guinness in England, along with several newspaper articles. She received a certificate of recognition, but was again (concluded next page)



(concluded from previous page)

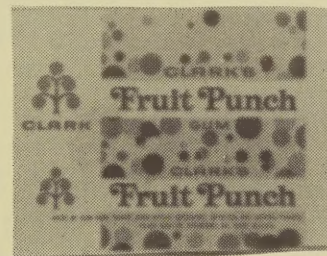
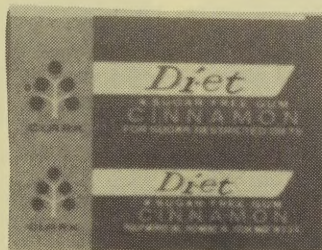
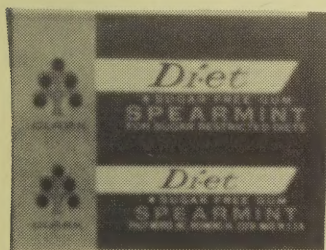
informed that this type of achievement would not be included in the book. Some time later, Jane received a letter from Guinness stating that gum chains finally would be included . . . but that another applicant had an even longer chain. Jane has not followed up on her competitor and didn't have the heart to check out the 1990 Guinness. (By the way, it doesn't, but has other rather interesting categories.)

For now, Jane has given up on Guinness, since string measuring seems to be preferred by that organization. Her next personal goal is the one mile marker (5,280 feet), but this will take some time. Jane is now mother to a 19-month-old child who considers gum wrapper destruction a personal challenge, and the chain has been off limits as a result. In addition, modern day inventions such as the portable telephone have changed Jane's wrapping habits. While she used to fold while trapped by the telephone, the portable now frees her to perform more mundane tasks to other rooms. And finally, Jane and her family are moving this summer to her husband's home country of Scotland for a few years. At the moment, plans call for the chain to retain U.S. residency. Will these plans last? Will Jane, in a desperate moment, retain Federal Express to transport the chain overseas in time for Thanksgiving? These stories and more in future editions.

\*\*\*\*\*

#### OLD GUM NEWS TADBITS

In the early 1970s Clark Gum Co., Richmond, VA, then owned by Phillip Morris, Inc., put out several Diet gums such as Spearmint, Cinnamon, and also produced a Fruit Punch Gum..



\*\*\*\*\*

#### ORDER FORM

Fill in the form below, enclose your check, and mail to Ray Broekel, Six Edge St., Ipswich, Massachusetts 01938. Thank you.

\_\_\_\_ Candy Bar Gazebo, one year, U.S. subscription ----- \$15.00  
\_\_\_\_ Candy Bar Gazebo, one year, foreign ----- \$23.00  
\_\_\_\_ THE GREAT AMERICAN CANDY BAR BOOK (now a collector's item),  
1982, Houghton Mifflin (includes \$2 post., handling)----- \$13.95  
\_\_\_\_ THE CHOCOLATE CHRONICLES, 1985, Wallace-Homestead (includes  
\$2 postage and handling) (collector's item) ----- \$15.95

Total enclosed ----

If interested in full page old magazine ads for confectionery products and old candy bar wrappers write for information.

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## CANADA/WM. NEILSON LTD.

It was back in 1893 that Wm. Neilson Ltd. was founded. William Neilson was in the ice cream business which was basically a summer business. So he searched around to find some other product to keep him busy the year round. That product turned out to be chocolate. By 1914 he was producing over 500,000 pounds a year.

It was the Neilson company of Toronto, Canada, that provided its chocolates to be included in survival kits that were given to Canadian soldiers during World War I. After the war the first night shift at the factory was staffed with a squad of war veterans who were headed by a former army captain named Cox. That night staff was known as "Cox's Army."

William Neilson died in 1915. His son, Modren, took over the running of the company.

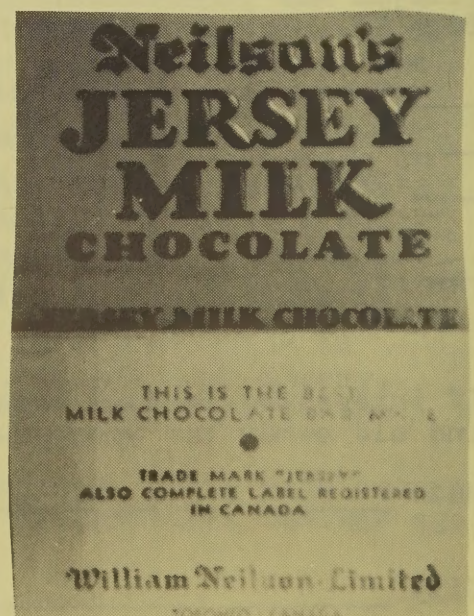
In 1922 a series of baseball cards were issued in the United States. The cards were packaged with a stick of caramel and wrapped in wax paper. The pictures could be seen clearly through the wrapper, so kids would drive storekeepers looney by searching through the boxes until the kids found exactly the card they wanted. (The cards were issued by the American Caramel Company in the United States.)

Issued in Canada was a Canadian numbered version. It was issued with Neilson's Chocolate. The Canadian series was quite popular north of the border, even though Canada didn't have any major league teams in those days. There were 120 cards in the set, and showed both American and National League players. There were two different sets of the Neilson cards. One set was black and white and carried Neilson advertising on the back with the name Neilson's being in old English print. The second set was also black and white, but carried no old English print on the back.

It was in the early 1920s that Modren Neilson introduced the Eskimo Pie ice cream bar to Canada. He hired a man dressed as an Eskimo to publicize the Eskimo Pie. The man walked up and down the main streets of Toronto to do his thing.

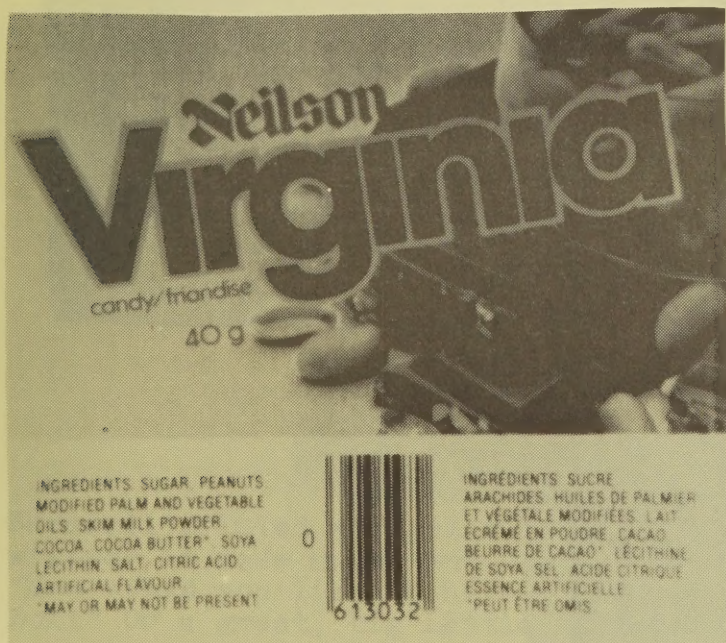
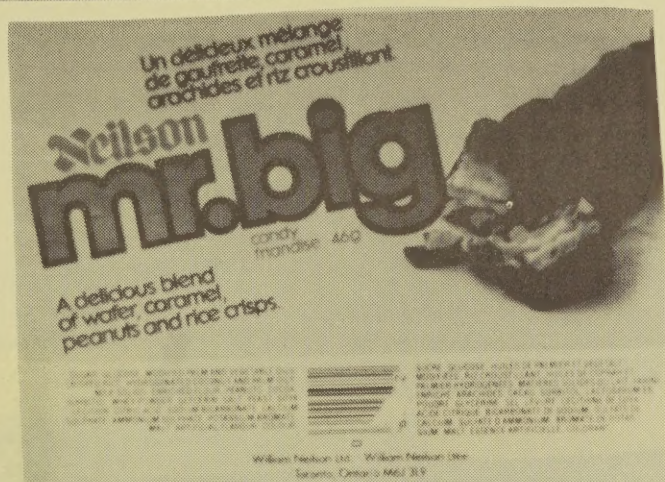
It was in 1924-25 that the company's famous Jersey Milk bar was introduced. It developed into Neilson's best-selling bar. In 1930 Crispy Crunch bar was introduced.

(concluded next page)





Today Neilson is one of the really bright spots in the Canadian confectionery business.





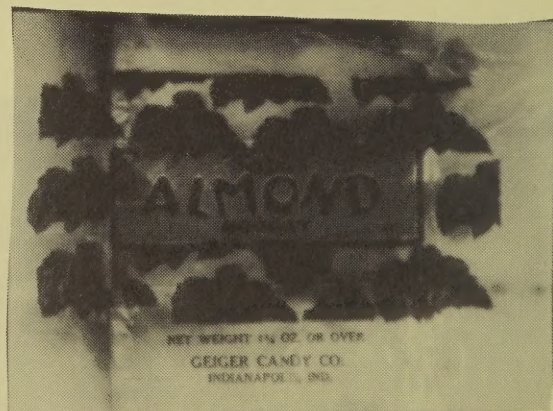
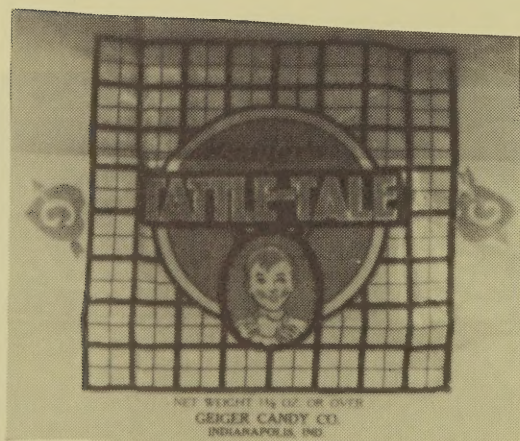
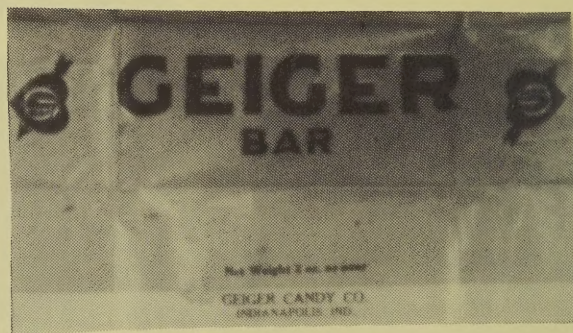
## GEIGER OF INDIANAPOLIS

The Indianapolis Sunday Star carried a short article in its December 4, 1932 issue. That was the peak year for The Great Depression. In spite of that fact the article said that a candy factory was being opened, Geiger Candies, Inc.

The new company had the same management that for many years had operated as the Geiger Candy Company of Indianapolis, Indiana. Probably the company had restructured with Mr. Leonard Geiger, president. He had retired from the manufacturing side of the confectionery business three years earlier, 1929. The company eventually went out of business, but that date isn't known.

Different candy bars were manufactured by Geiger. The wrappers shown below are from the earlier form of the business. The wrappers shown are from the collection of Aaron Wartner.

Shown are Red Hot Mama, Geiger Bar, Tattle-Tale, Almond Nougat Bar, and the Gloomy Mike bar. Was that bar a reflection on the Stock Market Crash of 1929?





## "LEAPING LIZARDS, SANDY"

"Leaping lizards, Sandy," Little Orphan said to her dog. "How much of a candy bar should be chocolate?" "Arf," said Sandy.

And that, so the story goes, is what Shotwell Mfg. Company of Chicago did back in the early 1930s. Shotwell announced its new bar with an ad in The Northwestern Confectioner, September, 1931. The Little Orphan Annie bar had a very very thick chocolate coating over the chewy interior. So about half (or "Arf" as Sandy would say), was chocolate.

**NORTHWESTERN CONFECTIONER**  
A National Publication - First Class Periodicals

RIGHT THIS WAY  
FOLKS, TO THE  
BIGGEST, MOST  
EXCITIN' MONEY-  
MAKER YOU EVER  
SET YOUR  
LAMPS ON  
(ARF!)

**30,000,000  
Friends  
Will  
Buy It!**

**Little Orphan  
Annie Candy Bar**

LITTLE ORPHAN ANNIE: The name has  
been chosen for this candy because it  
is so simple, easy to remember, and  
it is the name of a girl who is  
everybody's friend.

And now, we have added a wonderful new  
candy bar which is  
the most delicious of all. It is made of  
the finest ingredients and is so  
delicious that it is the most  
popular candy bar in the world.

Send your order to us, today, and we  
will send you a sample of the  
Little Orphan Annie Candy Bar. It is  
the most delicious candy bar in the  
world. It is made of the finest  
ingredients and is so delicious  
that it is the most popular  
candy bar in the world.

**Little Orphan  
Annie**

NET WEIGHT 1/4 OZS. OR OVER  
THE SHOTWELL MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

How would you like to have a beautiful, unbreakable Little Orphan Annie Doll? Or a great, big Little Orphan Annie Color Book? We will send you your choice of either the Doll or the Picture Book if you will send your name and address to (SEE BELOW)

**Little Orphan  
Annie**

NET WEIGHT 1/4 OZS. OR OVER  
THE SHOTWELL MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

NET WEIGHT 3/4 OZS. OR OVER  
THE SHOTWELL MFG. CO. CHICAGO, ILL.

The Shotwell Mfg. Co., P. O. Drawer M, Chicago, Illinois, and enclose ten cents (10¢) in stamps or coin to cover cost of postage and handling. (20¢ for both.) Print your name and address plainly and be sure to tell us whether you want us to send you the Orphan Annie Doll or the Picture Book.

Shotwell printed a regular Little Orphan Annie wrapper. And on a special wrapper it made there were two nifty offers. The offers read as follows: "How would you like to have a beautiful, unbreakable Little Orphan Annie Doll? Or a great, big Little Orphan Annie Color Book? We will send you

(continued next page)



(continued from previous page)

your choice of either the Doll or the Picture Book if you will send your name and address to The Shotwell Mfg. Co., P.O. Drawer M, Chicago, Illinois, and enclose ten cents (10¢) in stamps or coin to cover cost of postage and handling. (20¢ for both.) Print your name and address plainly and be sure to tell us whether you want us to send you the Orphan Annie Doll or the Picture Book."

Little Orphan Annie was born on the comic pages in 1924, sired by Harold Gray. The story is told that Gray's original strip had a boy, not a girl, as the main character, but a quick sex change was performed. Joseph Patterson, publisher of the New York News, figured a girl would be more appropo for the strip. Now where might Patterson have gotten this idea?

James Whitcomb Riley (1849-1916) was a very popular poet in his time and well into the 1930s. Riley, born in Greenfield, Indiana, became familiar with the habits, actions, and speech patterns of rural and small-town Indiana. Before joining the Indianapolis Journal he had been editor of the local paper in Greenfield.

On the Journal his work became quite popular first in the Midwest, then spreading throughout the nation. In his column he began publishing a series of poems that were friendly, sentimental, and whimsical. They were written in Hoosier dialect under the pen name of "Bengj. F. Johnson, of Boone." When the poems were collected for book publication they appeared under his own name.

Some of Riley's better known verses were "When the Frost Is on the Punkin," "The Old Swimmin' Hole," and "Little Orphant Annie." The latter poem was published in Afterwhiles, by James Whitcomb Riley, in 1891, by the Bobbs-Merrill Company, Inc., Indianapolis. The beginning verse went:

#### Little Orphant Annie

Little Orphant Annie's come to our house to stay,  
An' wash the cups and saucers up, an' brush the crumbs away,  
An' shoo the chickens off the porch, an' dust the hearth, an'  
sweep,  
An' make the fire, an' bake the bread, an' earn her board-an'  
keep:  
An' all us other children, when the supper things is done,  
We set around the kitchen fire an' has the mostest fun  
A-list'nin' to the witch tales 'at Annie tells about,  
An' the Gobble-uns 'at gits you  
Ef you  
Don't  
Watch  
out!

Chances are Joseph Patterson of the New York News was familiar with that poem, as it was immensely popular in the 1920s. So could it have been that he figured a female character named Annie (who was also an orphan), just might be the thing that would appeal to the comic strip reading audience?

(continued next page)



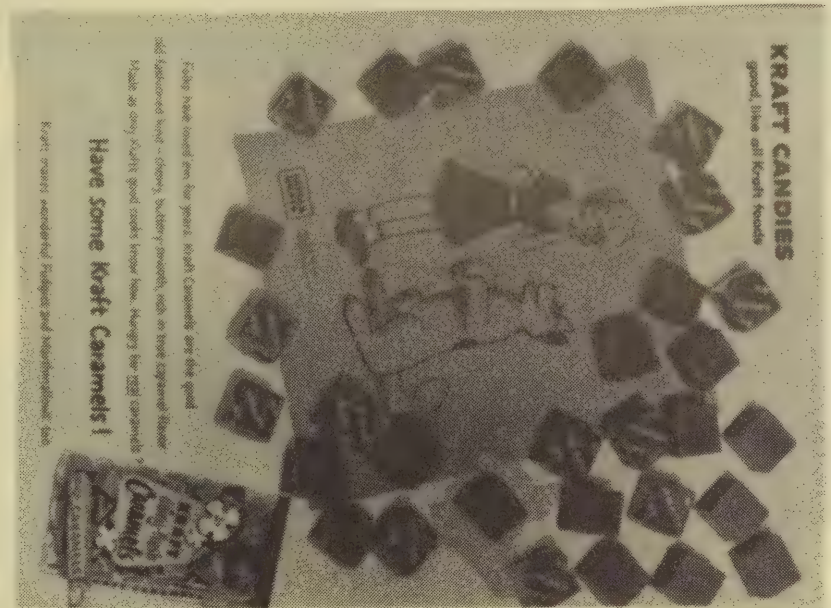
(continued from previous page)

Well, Harold Gray's strip about Annie did indeed catch on, both daily and Sunday. In 1931 the little redhead first appeared on radio to quickly become a winner. It was the first of its kind, the 15-minute children's serial that appeared daily during the week. It appealed immensely to the grade school crowd. And Annie soon became one of the all-time biggies in premium give-aways on radio -- shake-up mugs, decoder rings, you name it.

Annie, now sixty plus, is as spritely as ever on the comic pages of some newspapers. Even so, she must reminisce back to those old radio days when one of the actors who played Joe Corntassel was none other than the "Velvet Fog," Mel Torme!

Harold Gray's comic strip character also appeared as a leader to promote other candy items in later years. In the early 1940s Annie and other characters in the strip, Punjab, did so. The Annie characters appeared on comic cards packaged with Sugar Daddy suckers manufactured by the James O. Welch Company of Cambridge, Massachusetts.

And in the late 1950s Annie and Sandy posed for a full-page ad in several magazines for Kraft caramels. In that ad Sandy appears to be saying "Arf," again. But this time he's begging for a Kraft caramel. Sandy was sure one smart dog!



#### CHOCOLATE TIMELINE

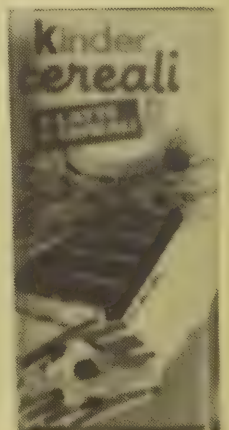
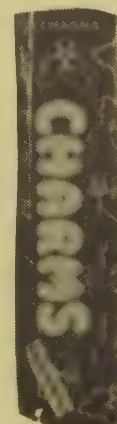
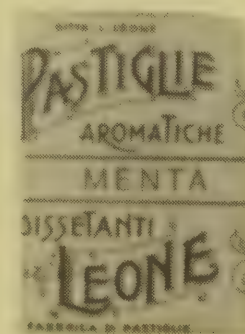
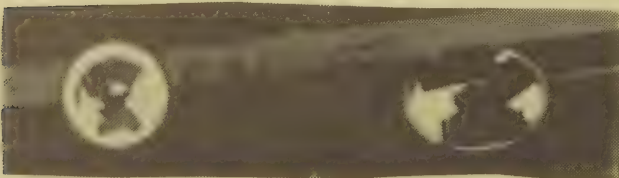
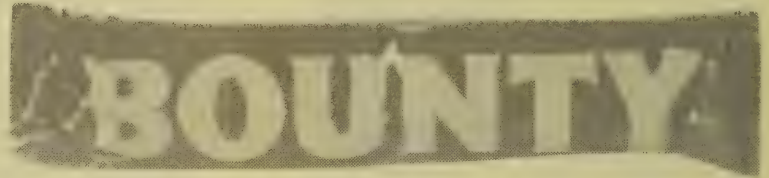
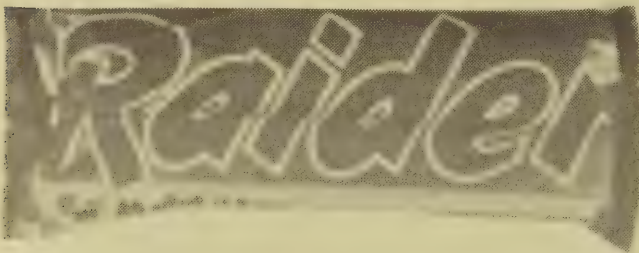
- 1502 -- Columbus is said to have presented cocoa beans as a novelty to the Court of King Ferdinand, but nothing came of it
- 1528 -- Cortez introduced drinking cocoa to the Spanish court. He is considered to be the "discoverer" of chocolate
- 1828 -- Year in which the cocoa press was invented by C.J. Van Houten
- 1847 -- Solid "eating" chocolate was introduced in England (Fry)
- 1875 -- Milk added as new ingredient to eating chocolate in Switzerland (Daniel Peter)
- 1894 -- First American machine produced chocolate bars come off the production line (Hershey)



## ITALIAN RECONNOITER

Bette Siegel, Ipswich, MA, took a trip to Italy recently and reported that some of Italy's favorites are Raider, Bounty, M&M's, Kinder Cereali, and Mars Bar. The Mars Bar (similar to Milky Way in the U.S.) is made in Milano by the Italian Division of Mars B.V., Veghel, Holland. The same company also makes the Raider bar which is similar to the Twix bar in the U.S. The Bounty bar (same as in U.S.) and M&M's are made by the Italian Della Dolma Mars Alimentaire S.A., Hague-Nau, France. Kinder Cereali bar is made by Ferrero of Italy and sold throughout Europe.

The Nestlé Galak Cioccolato bianco is made in Milano. Leone Pastiglie, made in Torino, is a Peppermint lozenge. Fruit Joy, fruit-flavored chewies, is made for the Italian market by Rowntree Mackintosh of England. Bacetti boxed candies are made by Perugina in Italy. Made in Belgium for sale in Italy is the Sarotti dark chocolate bar of Berlin, Germany. And made under license in Milano is the Charms, raspberry flavored fruit drop. American names are becoming more popular in Europe as witness the name change from Treetts to M&M's. (Details about Italian companies will be featured in future issues of Gazebo.)





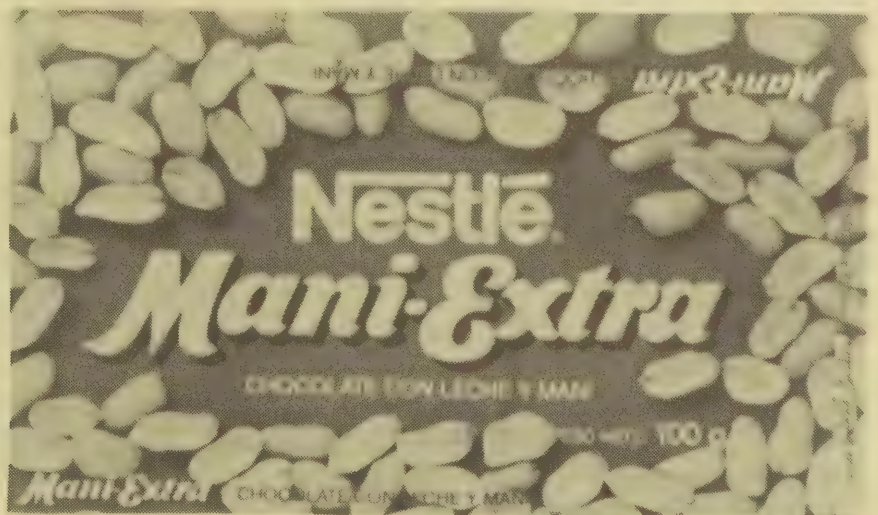
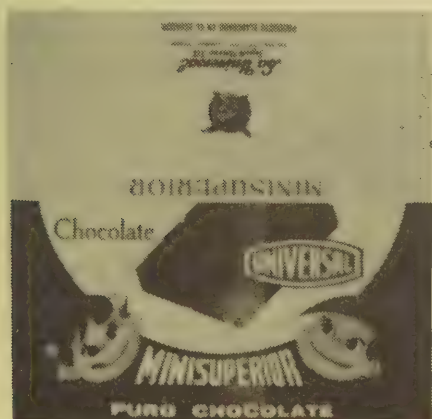
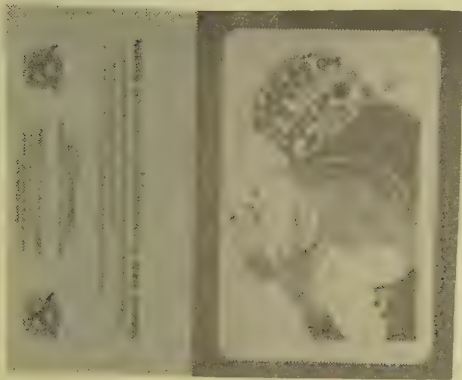
## ECUADOR/South America

Ecuador is located in the northwest part of South America. The Galapagos Islands, about 600 miles west of South America, became part of Ecuador in 1832.

Agriculture is the basis of Ecuador's economy, but only about 12 million acres are devoted to it. Cacao, one of the chief crops, is grown in Coastal regions and lower river valleys. Bananas are an important export crop.

Chocolate factories are located in the main city, Quayaquil. La Universal S.A., puts out a number of bars. Ecuadorian chocolate is good, but somewhat "drier" than North American chocolate. And the chocolate Superior bar (showing a cocoa pod on the wrapper) is a good example says David Frost of Ipswich, Massachusetts.

Nestlé has a factory in Quayaquil, and puts out a good Mani-Extra bar, chocolate with peanuts.



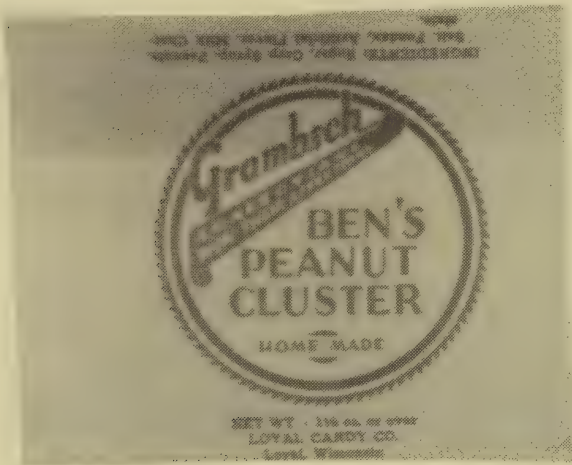


## GRAMBSCH CANDY KITCHEN/Loyal, Wisconsin

Around 1910 Ben Grambsch started making candy in Loyal, Wisconsin. And it was shortly after World War I ended that he came out with the Ben's Peanut Cluster candy bar. It was one of the early bars to come out after the war, and sold for 10¢.

Clyde Grambsch, son of the owner, remembers that bar was a favorite of his. It had a cream center covered with peanuts and then coated in either milk chocolate or semi-sweet chocolate. The bar wrapper carried the logo, "Confections win their affections."

Mr. Grambsch passed away about ten years ago, but his legacy as a candy maker was to carry on. His son was approached by some people from Duluth, Minnesota, who were setting up a museum. And these people were interested in the old candy making equipment that still remained in Loyal. A candy store, among other buildings of the 1910 era, was to be constructed in the Depot Square section of the museum. Clyde Grambsch acquiesced to selling the equipment providing the store could be named Grambsch Candy Kitchen, and that took place. Various other buildings such as the Zelda Theater that showed silent pictures, were in the Museum Exhibit.



Several times a year Clyde and his family travel to Duluth to make the place an operating candy store. At first, several types of handmade candy were produced, but it was found that people lingered too long for the free samples (the store was small with space for only around 20 spectators at a time) so it was decided to only produce a limited number of kinds. What people especially liked to see was the pulling of candy by hand on a hook as it was done around 1910.

In 1910, Ben Grambsch, known as Grampa Grambsch, made his candy in nine cup batches, meaning that he added nine cups of syrup or sugar to other special ingredients. It was also called a 17 pound batch and when completed it would fill five large glass candy jars. It took a half hour and four people for each batch; one to cook, two to roll and shape the candy, and one to cut it. Marble top counters were used to cool the candy mixture.

Chocolate came in ten pound chunks and was carefully melted so that fondants could be dipped by hand by Gramma Grambsch. She would delicately swirl a different pattern on top of each flavor so she could tell them apart later.

When Clyde Grambsch again began making candy in Duluth at the museum location, it had been around 50 years since he had worked for his father. But the memories came back easy, and it is one of the highlights of Clyde's life to go to Duluth from Loyal to make candy again in memory of his father, one of the pioneers of the early American candy bar.



## LETTERS FROM READERS

Dr. Tom Aylesworth, Stamford, CT, sent along a partial box of Smidgens (peanut butter filled, milk chocolate outside) - made by Chocolate Specialties, Dunmore, PA. Smidgens taste quite a smidgen on the good side.

Jane Arena, Boca Raton, Florida, said that when she was growing up in Pennsylvania her parents had a grocery store and carried a chocolate bar that was her favorite, the Old Sol Bar. Jane wishes that bar were still available today.

Arthur Tucker, Camden, Delaware, wants to know if anyone remembers who made the Big Boogie bar back in the 1950-60s? He thinks it was made in North Dakota, as he enjoyed it while vacationing in Minnesota.

Heather Busener, Seymour, CT, wrote to say that she used The Chocolate Chronicles and Candy Bar Gazebos to prepare her report on chocolate as a school assignment.

---



### Nate Sloane - Candyland Rembrances

#### PENNY CANDY PUNCH CARDS

(Nate Sloane, a legend in his own times, brings 65+ years of experience in the candy business to this column. He's been everything from a candy wagon jobber to president of a company that makes candy bars. We hope to see much more of Nate in future issues of Gazebo.)

It was during the late 1920s that I remember the so-called punch cards. At the time I was a wholesale candy wagon jobber calling on the Mom and Pop Stores in the Boston area.

I owned a Model T Ford panel truck equipped with shelves that contained about 250 boxes of assorted candies. Penny candies were 90% of my supply and 10% were 5¢ bars. These were depression years and nickels were pretty scarce for kids.

Penny punch cards were the rage at the time. I would buy them from a Chicago company for 1¢ each and give the retailer one free with each box of 200 count candies he bought. The candy was supposed to sell two for a penny, however the storekeeper sold the candy for one cent each and gave the kid a free punch on the card which contained 100 discs that opened when punched out. If it read 5, the youngster got five pieces of candy. The numbers would range from 1 to 10. The best seller at the time was 200 count malted milk balls. I remember buying them from Deran, Blumenthal, Ferrara, and Leaf. Other 200 count items that sold quite well were Knickerbocker chocolate caramels, Heide marshmallow bananas, Holloway's toffees, and Hershey's Kisses.

---

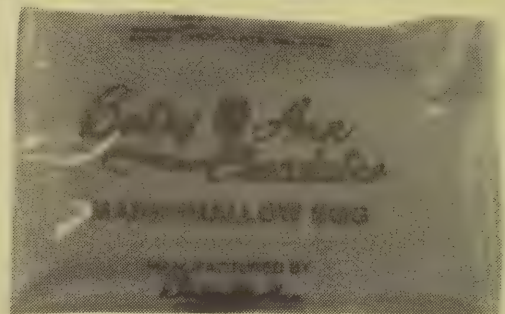
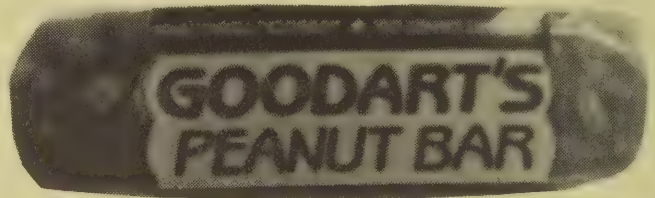
#### NEWS TADBIT

Retired baseball star, Reggie Jackson (he had a candy bar named after him), is selling his cancelled checks to autograph collectors for up to \$500 each.



## BARS NEW TO GAZEBO

A really great novelty item is the Texas Pattie, a 2 pound peanut bar in the shape of the state of Texas. The bar is put out by Goodart Candy Inc., Lubbock, Texas. The company was founded in 1949. Prior to 1977 distribution of confectionery products was approximately a 150 mile radius of Lubbock. But since 1977 the distribution area has been increased to include Texas, New Mexico, California, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Nevada. Goodart's best selling bar, the Peanut Pattie, has been in the top selling candy bars in the Southcentral U.S. Other products are Goodart's Peanut Bar, Goodart's King Pattie, and Goodart's Coco-Nut. The company presently employs 22 persons.

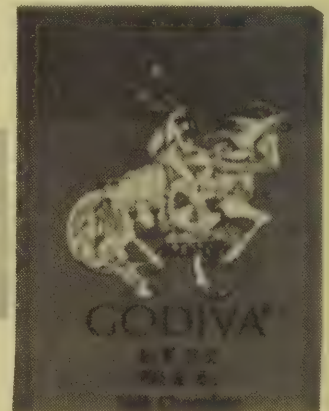
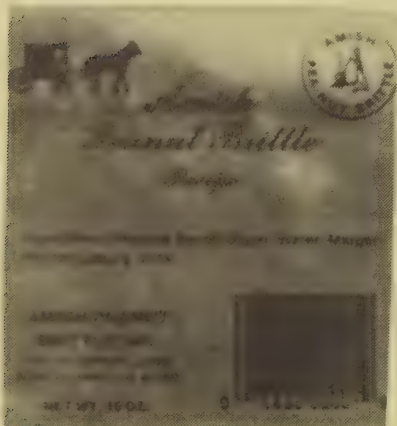


Betsy Ann Candies, Pittsburgh, PA, puts out a number of a number of good products.

Amish Peanut Brittle, Inc., New Albany, Indiana, has out a quite good Amish Peanut Brittle. The company also makes Bourbon Balls, White Chocolate Peanut Clusters, Diet Pecan Bark, and Chocolate Peanut Clusters, among others.

Jordan Marsh Department Stores carries a line of gourmet foods. And to show the effect of promotion campaigns, Godiva chocolate sells, even though it is overpriced. A 3 oz. Godiva milk chocolate bar was \$3.75. The wrapper said the bar was made in the U.S. The bar was made of U.S., not Belgian, chocolate. The same stores also carried a Wilbur's Milk Chocolate bar, 2.5 oz., for \$1.60. The means over twice as much for the Godiva bar!

(continued next page)





(continued from previous page)

New from M&M/Mars is the Peanut Butter Snickers bar - a very good item. Also new from the same company are the Holidays M&M's Plain and Peanut Chocolates Harvest Packs, coming in fall colors - brown, rust, orange, red, and yellow.

Van Melle, Erlanger, KY, recently introduced a soft and chewy cinnamon flavored candy bar, Hotheads. The bar is said to have an explosive cinnamon flavor.

Pennsylvania Dutch Candies, Mt. Holly Springs, PA, now has out packages of cotton candy in clear window bags. A special film in the clear window bag acts as a moisture barrier, so it ships well even during hot weather.

Now & Later candy was born in 1963 in Brooklyn, NY. Phoenix Confections, Inc., has introduced a new 5¢ changemaker jar containing popular flavors, and each mini bar pack contains 4 pieces of the popular candy.

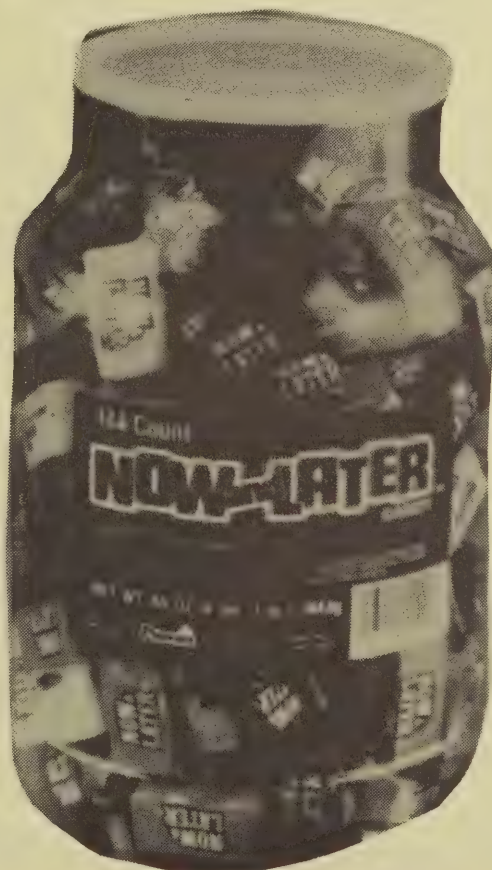
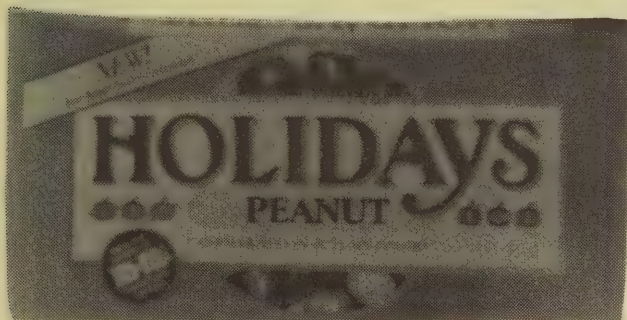
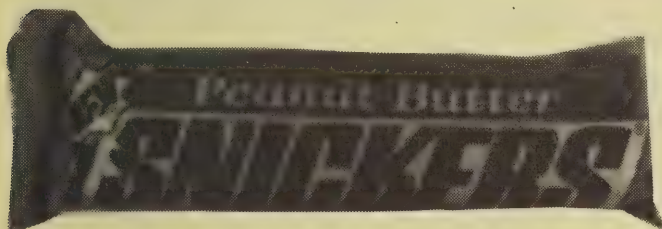
Available in Woolworths is CoolMints made in Chile by Industria de Alimentos Dos en Uno Ltda.

PMC Company, Missoula, MT, has out the very good Nugget bar, milk chocolate with a caramel and almond center.

Sarotti of Berlin, Germany, has out the U.S. import bar, Schicht-Nougat, an excellent bar made of layers of dark and light chocolate hazelnut praline.

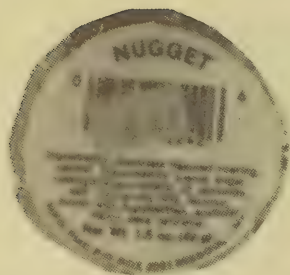
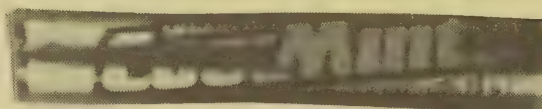
Gardners Candies, Tyrone, PA, now has on the market the very good Peanut Butter bar in bite size versions, packed in 10 ounce pillow bags.

(continued next page)





(continued from previous page)

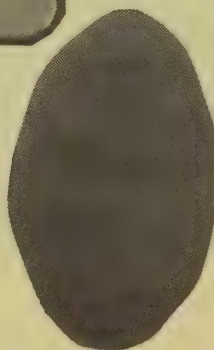
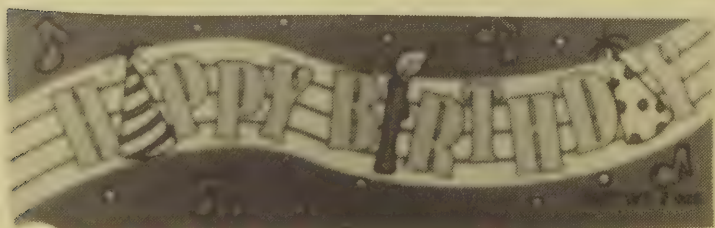
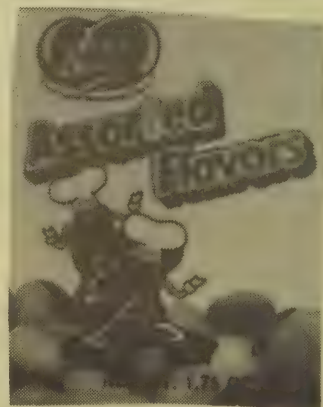
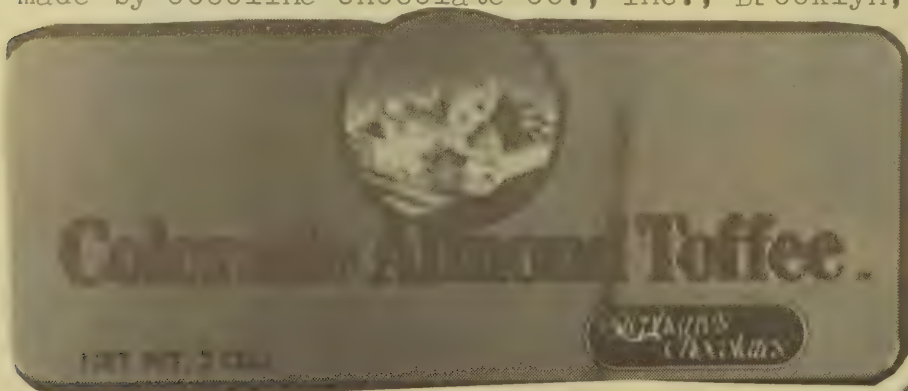


Stephany's Chocolates of Denver, Colorado, has a great product, Colorado Almond Toffee bars available both in boxed form and in individually wrapped bars. The butter toffee with whole almonds is enrobed in Nestle chocolate and rolled in fresh chopped almonds comes in the boxed form. The individually wrapped bar is just enrobed in chocolate. The toffee bars are hand made and mass produced. A similar bar made with macadamia nuts is also made, but is not mass produced because of the high cost of the nuts. Other Stephany's bars are the Monaco Mint Meltaway and a peanut butter bar.

Maggie Lyon, Atlanta, Georgia, Chocolatiers, doesn't produce a candy bar per se; products made to your specifications can be produced. A combination piece made of pecans, caramel, and chocolate is quite good.

Herman Goelitz Candy Co., Inc., Fairfield, CA, and Goelitz Confectionery Co., Chicago, have come out with their Jelly Belly's, Assorted Flavors, in a 1.75 ounce box. Quite tasty.

Rosa Holm, Ipswich, MA, received a Happy Birthday Greetings Bar (chocolate) made by Cocoline Chocolate Co., Inc., Brooklyn, NY.



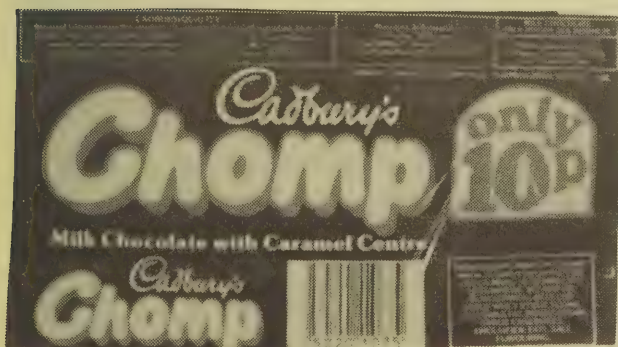
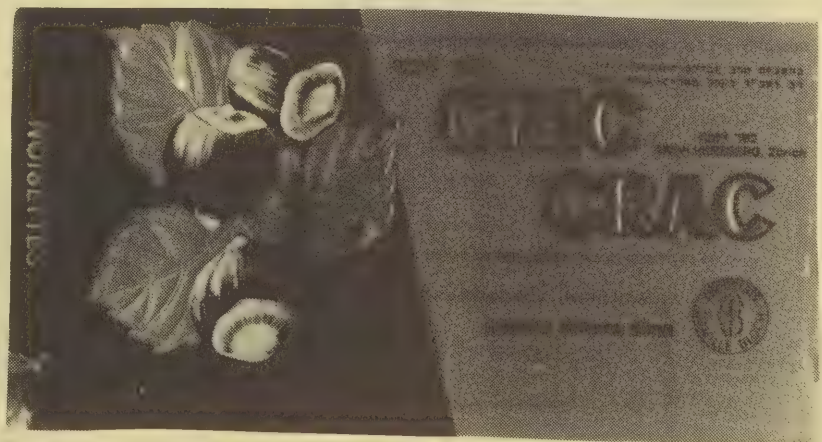
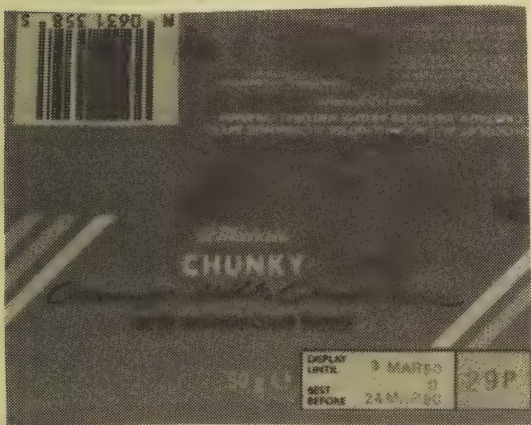


# FROM FOREIGN CORRESPONDENTS

Harry Levene, London, England, sent along the following wrappers: Chomp is a milk chocolate bar with a caramel center made by Cadbury's of England. Also English is the St. Michael Chunky Orange Milk Chocolate Bar.

From Shanghai, China, he sent the Lucky Milk Chocolate bar. The Tobler Toga bar, milk chocolate with hazelnuts, is made in Switzerland. From Chocolats Camille Bloch, Switzerland, comes the Cric Crac bar, also milk chocolate with hazelnuts.

Available in England at Ikea, a very large furniture store from Sweden, are two Marabou bars only at sale at that store. Also sold at that store is Swedish ice cream which Harry says is excellent!  
(continued next page)





(concluded from previous page)

Stanislav Kramsky, Prague, Czechoslovakia, reports that the unification of Germany will make things a bit different for his lifestyle. He used to go to East Germany because going there was cheap for Czechs, and he mailed most of his correspondence from there - it was three times less expensive than in Czechoslovakia.

Stanislav sent information about the Czechoslovakian firm of Diana. It was founded in 1893 in the town of Decin, situated on the Elbe River not far from the German border. The first owners were the German firm of Hartwig and Vogel of Dresden, Germany. Just before the second World War began, a new factory was built, and after the war the factory was nationalized and combined with the old German firm, Otto Ruger, which was established in 1896, but that combination lasted only a few years. The Diana firm uses another trademark, Lidka, established in 1920. The firm produces chocolate bars, chocolate coins, and various kinds of boxed chocolates.

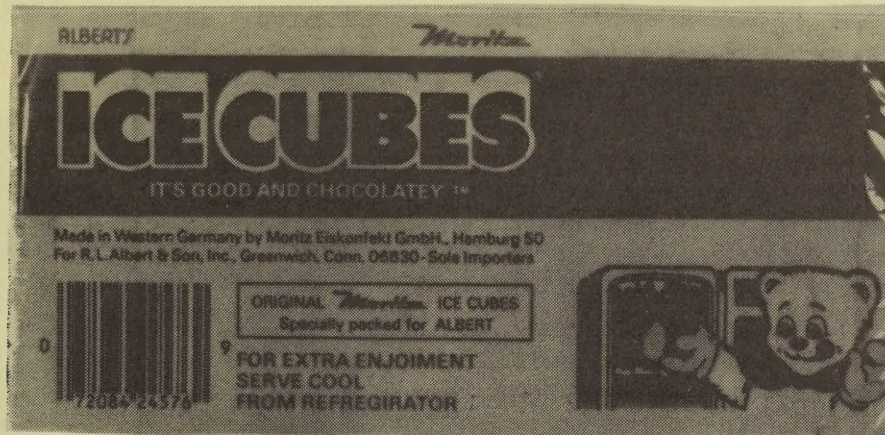
Stanislav sent along numerous wrappers, some of them being: Kirsch in Rum and a Pflaume in Madeira made by Schlukwerk of W. Germany; Soretka made by Zora of Czechoslovakia; Baronie Milk Chocolate bar of Holland; and DeHeer Milk Chocolate with Hazelnuts from Rotterdam, Holland.





## NEWS TADBITS

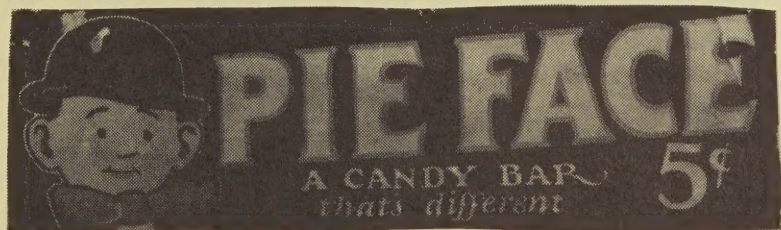
Made in Western Germany by Moritz Eiskonfekt GmbH., Hamburg, for R.L. Albert & Son, Inc., Greenwich, CT, are Ice Cubes. The backside of the 3.5 ounce size packet wrapper needs an American proofreader, as near the bottom center of the wrapper the words enjoyment and refrigerator are misspelled.



The familiar candy butterscotch has nothing to do with Scotland as its name might suggest. The word is derived from an earlier form of the word "scotch" which commonly meant "to score, mark, or cut." Butterscotch was cut, or scored, into smaller pieces from a large mass of the product.

Cashews are not nuts and do not have shells. Botanically classified as the seed of a tropical and semitropical fruit, the cashew is called the cashew apple. These apples are pear-shaped sour fruits about the size of a large, ordinary apple. Hanging exposed from the lower end of the cashew apples are several comma-shaped nutlike pods. Within these pods are the seed, or "nut," of the apple, which are commonly known as cashews.

John McKenzie was a professional hockey player who played for the Boston Bruins in the 1960s and 1970s. Born in Canada, his nickname was Johnny Pie. That nickname stuck with him when a teammate said his round face reminded him of the Pie Face Candy Bar that was being sold in Canada when McKenzie was growing up. The Pie Face bar, along with the Fat Emma bar, were first made in the U.S. by the Pendergast Candy Company in the 1920s, but both bars migrated to Canada after a run in the U.S. Both bars are no longer being made.



Hershey Foods sold its shares in A.B. Marabou, the Swedish Confectionery concern to Orkla Borregaard A.S., of Oslo, Norway.

Paron Chocolatier was founded in 1979 in Scarsdale, NY, by Harriet Sessa and her daughter, Debi. Paron Chocolates are hand-made, using American chocolate. A prize product of Paron is Eve's Revenge, a chocolate and caramel covered apple.

(continued next page)



(continued from previous page)

The New York Times in early summer carried an article saying that musicians were often driven to distraction by extraneous noises in the audience in music halls. Misha Dichter once halted a performance of Brahms' "Handel Variations" in the middle of the first variation at the noise of a candy wrapper. That was a sound like fingernails on a chalkboard to him, so before he realized what was happening he stopped cold, looked at the audience and said, "Will the person slowly unwrapping that candy stop immediately?" Dichter, a pianist, began playing again after the rustling stopped.



J.S.Fry & Sons came out with the first eating chocolate bars in the 1840s, but that company's first real good seller was Fry's Cream Sticks in 1853. By 1866 they were known as Chocolate Cream Bars. (Fry is in Great Britain.)

Jordan almonds are a candy treat. But the name has nothing to do with the country of Jordan. This candy originated in Spain. "Jordon" is a corruption of the French term, "jardyne almaunde," meaning "Garden Almond." And, by the way, the almond is not a nut, but is the kernel of a stone fruit, or drupe, which is found in the pit of a peachlike fruit.

Stationery from Van Leer Chocolate Company has the following saying at the bottom of the stationery page illustrated with two lines of cocoa beans - "The End Justified the Beans."

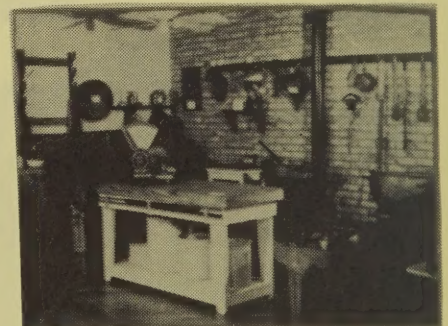
Mars of England has introduced a new Mars bar with hazelnuts in the European marketplace. And Hershey had a successful testing of RSVP in California. RSVP bar is a six-segmented truffle center bar, half chocolate creme and half caramel.

Janet Baley says in her book, Keeping Food Fresh (Dial Press, 1985), that old chocolate is not unsafe, but its texture is affected by aging as some of the oils in it slowly turn rancid. Milk chocolate should not be kept in a refrigerator or on the shelf for more than six months. Other chocolate holds its flavor for about a year.

In Britain, France, and Italy, Mars has changed the name of Treets to M&M's, the name used for this product in the United States.

In Who Put the Butter in Butterfly, David Feldman, 1989, Harper & Row, Feldman incorrectly calls Kit Kat an American candy bar. It is English, and is made in the U.S. under license from Rowntree Mackintosh of England by Hershey. The bar was named after the Kit Cat Club, which was named after Christopher (Kit) Cat, a cook, and founded in 1703. The Club met in his mutton-pie shop and numerous prominent Londoners eventually joined it.

If you're traveling in Pennsylvania, stop by "the sweetest place in Tyrone since 1897, when James A. 'Pike' Gardner, sold his first bag of candy. Visit the History of Candyland Museum, and then stop in Gardner's Penny Candy Store. The museum is in downtown Tyrone.



Scheduled to open in August of this year is the Cadbury World tourist attraction in Bournville, England. Visitors can see the history story behind Cadbury's chocolate as well as to taste the ancient Aztec drink, a mixture of ground cocoa beans, honey, and chili peppers. This attraction is expected to attract over 250,000 visitors in the first year of operation.

Consolidated Brands (Boyer Bros.) has acquired the Schraffts Candy Division from Schaffer, Clark & Co.

(concluded next page)



(concluded from previous page)

During World War II chocolate passed out to the troops contained no cocoa butter so it wouldn't melt easily. And after the war some chocolate companies put out civilian versions of the chocolate packed in K rations packets. These bars were designed for people who'd be out in the sun or would be lugging their bars around for a period of time, such as sportsmen on fishing trips, jumping horses, etc. Nestle called its version the Sportsman's Chocolate Bracer bar. Hershey named its version the Tropical Chocolate bar. That bar, among other ingredients, contained oat flour.



Both cocoa and chocolate are low in cholesterol. Milk Chocolate contains a small amount of cholesterol primarily because of its milk content. An ordinary milk chocolate bar contains 12 mg. of cholesterol or about one third the amount found in a 8 oz. glass of whole milk.

A recent issue of Candy Industry had an article on Chocolat Frey of Switzerland, established in 1887. Currently, Frey exports to Great Britain through private label chocolate bars for the London-based Marks & Spencer, and to Italy. Frey was handled a few years ago by an importer in the U.S., but then dropped. Frey plans to again begin distribution as a supplier of private label bars in the U.S. Beginning will be on a narrow geographic basis initially through a chain with several stores, then progressing to other geographic areas.

The power of an odor to stimulate memory has proved itself in a research laboratory. The winning odor? Chocolate!

Forbes Magazine reported that the #10 spot in the list of "The World's 10 Richest People" belongs to Forrest E. Mars and family.

The Wall Street Journal reported that Philip Morris of the U.S. is acquiring the Swiss coffee and chocolate maker, Jacobs Suchard AG. Under the agreement Philip Morris won't acquire Suchard's Canadian operations or its E.J.Brach Inc. candy operation located in the U.S. By acquiring 80% of Suchard PM will now rank #3 behind the two titans of the food industry in Europe, Nestlé and Unilever Group, an Anglo-Dutch operation.

In Bob Hope's new book, Don't Shoot, It's Only Me, he says, "back when the Berlin airlift (After World War II) was in operation," the American Army issued an order that there should be no fraternization between G.I.'s and the Fräuleins. That caused a lot of confusion. Said Hope, "One of our enlisted men asked an officer, 'What does the word fraternization mean?' The officer told him, 'It means, when you stay for breakfast.' Hope goes on to say, "The truth, of course, was that the girls were starving, too. A Hershey bar got you further in Berlin than soft lights and Sinatra records."





3 2122 00093 0697

## BARS NEW TO GAZEBO

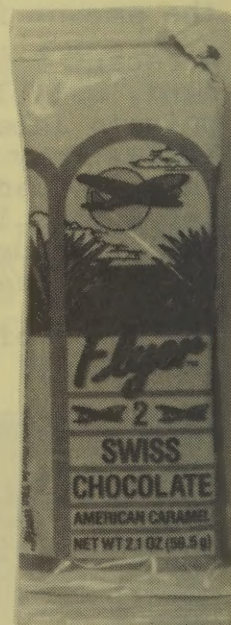
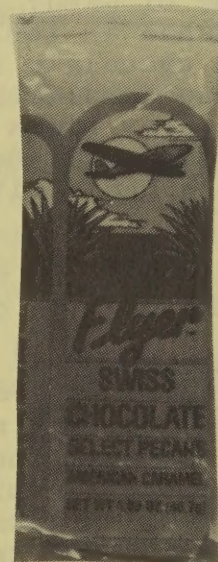
Van Melle, Erlanger, KY, has out a new 40¢ Air Heads, CHERRY, candy bar. Gardners Candies, Tyrone, PA, offers a new, bright orange metalized film wrapper for its Original Peanut Butter Bar.

Mars of Great Britain has changed the name of its Marathon candy bar to Snickers in order to create an internationally known brand.

Paris Chocolates, Atlanta, GA, is distributing its Flyer Swiss chocolate caramel with pecans bar, and Flyer 2 bar, Swiss chocolate and caramel. Both bars are quite good, but high priced.

Goldenberg Candy Co. now has out 10¢ changemakers, their Peanut Chews and Chew-ets miniatures.

Pennsylvania Dutch Candies has out a new novelty item, Dipsy Doodle Bug, a car filled with non-pareils.



Van Melle's 10¢ Air Heads bars come in Grape, Banana, Watermelon, Tropical Punch, and Cherry flavors.

Reed Candy Co., division of Amurol Products, has out new wrappers for its products- Reed's Butter Toffee, and Reed's Chocolata.

## LATE NEWSBITS

Confectioner reports that Necco has acquired the Stark Candy Company.

Ray Broekel is beginning a new book on the chronological history of the candy bar in the United States. The book will have hundreds of full-color illustrations. More about the new book as it develops and who the publisher will be.